16

THE SVRPRISALL OF TVVO IMPERIAL TOWNES BY COVNT MANSFIELD, and the DVKE of BRVNSVVICK, since their arrivall in ALSATIA; with the new supplies sent by the Duke of BVLLOIGNE to Count MANSFEILD; with the rest of their Proceedings *vntill this present the nineteenth* of Iuly 1622.

Likewise

Relating the couragious Sally, and great slaughter made by the English Garrisons in *Bergen op Zoone*, vpon *Spinola's* New come English Gallants, having newly layd Siege to the same, and haue alreadie taken in a small Towne, called *Stainbergen.*

Together

With the vnlookt for attempt of the Prince of *Orange* vpon certaine hundreds of Waggons, which were sent from *Antwerpe* to SPINOLA'S Ledger before BERGEN OP ZOONE.

Lastly

The late Occurrences which haue happened in *France*, betweene the King and the Protestants.

Printed this nineteenth of Iuly.

LONDON
Printed by *I. D.* for *Nicholas Bourne* and *Thomas Archer*, and are to be sold at their Shops at the *Exchange*, and in *Popes-head Pallace.*
1622.

BODLEIAN
26 JUN 1948
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THE SVRPRISALL OF TWO IMPERIALL Townes, by Count *Mansfeild* and the Duke of *Brunswicke*; with the reſt *of their Proceedings, vntill* this preſent the 19. *of* Iuly. 1622.

FRom *Gran Cayro*, wee vnderſtand, by a ſhip of *Alexandria*, comming to *Legorne*, that the Plague increaſing, the *Iewes* made great fires in the ſtreets where they dwelt, of the Reeds of *Nylus*, which ſo purged the Ayre, that the infection ſlacked mightily on a ſodaine, and they themſelues were in a manner free from the inconvenience. It was alſo reported, that the great *Caravan* of Marchants, with foure hundred Camells came ſafely over *Arabia* from the *Perſian* Gulph to *Mecha*, bringing Newes, that the fiſhing for *pearle* at *Ormus* grew very proſperous, and they themſelues had many in their company at

all rates. beſides, the Harbour of *Iaſques* was ſo peſtred with the comming downe of the Inhabitants, who brought their ſilke thither, that there is order taken to enlarge the place, and make it an hanſome towne of receipt. In this maner I ſay for feare of the Theeues of *Arabia*, they came ſtrongly towards *Egipt*, but touching at *Mecha*, they found many Pilgrims there, & the whole town in an hurliburly, as preparing for the great Turkes commming thither to viſite the Sepulcher of *Mahomet*: For by reaſon of certaine hurliburlies, & innovations in the great City of *Conſtantinople*, it was cõcluded between the *Viceers*, & principall *Mufty*, that the Emperour ſhould goe thither in perſon, and vnderſtand by ſome apparition, what would bee the iſſue of their new troubles.

From *Aleppo* likewiſe, & other harbours of the Streights, wee haue Letters, which certefie, that the *Scrivano* of *Aſia*, ever ſince the Turkes death, ſtandeth on his guard, and hath neere 60000. in Armes, the *Ianizaries* flocking to him on every ſide, wherupon the *Baſhawes* all along *Affrick* ſhore, as farre as *Tunis*, grow very icalous, & know

not

not what to say to the busines, all yet crying out for the glory of *Othoman*, and that they are resolved to maintaine the dignity of the *Gran Signeur*, who so ever it be.

From *Constantinople*, wee heare a flying rumor, that the principal *Musty*, is put into the 7. Towers for saying his Daughter is with child, whom the yong *Osman* would haue made his *Empresse*, if she had been delivered according to their custome, but he being strangled as you haue heard, and *Mustapha* the vncle now advanced to prevent further tumults, both the Father and the Daughter are sequestred, and extraordinarily watched, that no other Infant be foisted in from the Concubins, who yet haue beene all searched vpon these hurliburlies.

We heare nothing yet, but that although this hatefull treason hath beene thus practised vppon the person of the Emperour, and some of his principal *Bashawes*: yet doe wee not heare of any one taken or executed for the same, but the Governement remaineth firme, and all Officers stand in their former state, without impeachment, or removing.

From *Hungary* we heare, that 12000. *Cossacks*

ſacks came from *Poland*, to ſeeke intertainement in the Emperours ſervice, who ſent them to *Prague*: but the City ſhewing reaſons of not admitting them, would not ſuffer them to enter, wherupon they came to *Bavaria*, ſo to Monſier *Tilly*, who anſwered, hee had no neede of them, yet vppon good adviſe, and their importunity, he reſerved 4000, and the reſt returned backe againe, putting the whole Countrey in feare of their pillaging, and robbing the Inhabitants. It is alſo certified, that *Bethlem Gabor* ſent an Ambaſſador to the Lords of *Hungary*, by way of thankefulneſſe and gratuity, that they were ſo reſpective to their contracts & promiſes, as to deny the Emperors requeſt for the Coronation of his Son King; conſidering they had long ſince diſclaimed the houſe of *Auſtria*, and found themſelues agrieved at the garriſõs in *Rab*, *Camora*, and other places, yea had elected him, as their Soveraigne, though for many reaſõs he had protracted the ſolemnity of his Inaugaration, & ſo requeſted them to ſtand firme a while, vntill theſe hurly burlies might be appeaſed, and the preſent buſineſſe of *Bohemia*, brought into better frame.

From

From *Vienna* it is ſayde, that the Count *de Monte Negro* ſent long ſince from *Spaine* to the Emperour to ſucceed *Bucquoy*, but then preuented by the Duke of *Bauarias* ſtepping in, is now ſent to *Prague*, and *Don Balthaſar* to *Budwis*, in both which places the ſouldiers are multiplyed, and the Guards doubled, as if the armies of the Palatinate were come thither indeed: they are all in a feare, as much of the inhabitants reuolting, as the enemies approches or aſſalting them.

From *Morauia* many letters were come, that the Marqueſſe of *Iaggendorff* through the encouragement of the Lords of *Sileſia*, hath raiſed new forces, and there is come vnto him the Barrons of *Wittenberg* and the yong Marqueſſe of *Baden*, who got leaue of his father for ſome reaſons pretily vrged, to retire out of the Palatinate thither, whereby *Iaggendorff* is now on foote, attending the good houre of *Brunſwickes* comming into *Bauaria*, and ſo to ſet vpright the buſineſſe to looke toward *Bohemia*, which report hath all this while made to hang the head downward like a Bul-ruſh.

But whereas it was reported that *Bethelem Gabor* had entertained diuers *Tartarians* and *Turkes* in his ſeruice, there is no ſuch matter: but rather the contrary, as ſending Commiſſions into his countrey for the apprehending of all ſuch Ianizaries as haue been any way aſſiſtant or confederate in the late conſpiracy againſt their Emperour, and ſo to apprehend them, euen for execution if need bee, ſo that by all likelihood your newes now muſt come concerning this warre from theſe Eaſterne parts of *Germany*, and the countries of *Auſtria* and *Bauaria*.

From *Poland* we heare, that the confederate *Ruſsians* and the citty of *Leopolis* with the inhabitants of *Bogdonia* haue all condiſcended toward a beneuolence to reward the *Coſſackes* for their laſt ſeruice againſt the *Turke*, whereupon the cities of *Poland*, ſuch as *Sendomiria*, *Cracow*, and other townes vpon the riuer of *Viſtula* haue all contributed to the warre, petitioning likewiſe to *Sigiſmond*, wherein the yong Prince ſeemeth to bee a mediator, either for the baniſhing, or reforming the Ieſuites, who haue ſo impudently proceeded, that of late dayes they

haue

haue publikely preached, That it is lawfull for any man to kill an Hereticke: but the Biſhops by no meanes will conſent to ſuch haſtie furie, without publicke conuiction. Whereupon, by way of countermaund, all men are prohibited to giue the leaſt cauſe of offence, by any calumniation whatſoeuer: ſo that there is hope, that the Lords will preuaile with their King for their expulſion, for all that diuers Letters are come both from the Pope and Emperor concerning their eſtabliſhment.

From *Saxonie* wee heare, that the Elector is retyred to *Dreſda*, much diſcontented: For the ſouldiers ſent into *Luſatia*, in the behalfe of the Emperour, are euery way repulſed, and the Biſhops continuing their Interdictions againſt the Proteſtant Aſſemblies, are mightily oppoſed: For the Proteſtants haue broke open their Churches, and defend their Preachers by ſtrong hand, comming guarded on their Sabboths, and not retracting their meetings for any feare or trouble threatned vpon them. Whereupon the great Duke of *Brunſwicke* on the one ſide, and the Landtſgraue of

Heſse on the other, haue both written vnto the Duke of *Saxony* for the Generall to remember the ancient liberty of *Germanie*, and the particular, to afford the Prouinces the meeting for Religion, becauſe he knew they had beene euer ſo accounted.

From *Denmarke* and the Hawnſe townes by the letters of *Duteſicke*, and *Hamborrow* we heare, that the contributions for the Palatinate are newly reuiued, and the money gathered. For after they had ſent Commiſſioners to the *Hage*, *Stode*, *Lubecke*, *Embden*, and moſt of the townes of North-*Holland* and *Freezeland*, and found them all in their former readineſſe, they quickely returned the anſwer to their Burgomaſters and States, who likewiſe taxed the Boores of the Villages, and brought in great ſtore of treaſure for the maintaining of the warr and ſupplying of the Duke of *Brunſwicke* in the ſame. Onely there was a ſtoppe made for the tranſportation, becauſe they vnderſtood the Armies were remoued: at laſt it was concluded, that *Mainheim* in the Palatinate was the King of *Bohemias Magaſin*, and onely place of ſecuritie, and ſo they reſolued

reſolued to ſend the money thither, as for armes and munition, the free townes of *Germanie* had euery where ſufficient vpon the Marchants, or vndertakers credit.

From the *Hage* the letters import, that the Prince of *Orange* is retired thither, being not well at eaſe, as ſicke of the Gout, leauing his brother Count *Henrie* behinde with the army before *Sattingambuſs*, but no ſooner was hee come to the Court, but newes came of the beſieging of *Bergen vp Zome* by *Spinolaes* forces which was in great danger, had it not beene releeued with fiue Companies, which came ſo opportunely, that they were preſently ſet on worke, and defended the ſame: for the enemy was ſo exaſperated to bee thus diſappointed, that they made a braue onſet, and loſt at leaſt one thouſand men in the ditches, whereupon his excellency hath now ſome worke in hand, & ſo prouideth both by ſea & land to releeue the ſame, & diuert the aduerſary.

From *Antwarpe* on the other ſide, the newes is thus: that *Spinola* lying at *Bruſſels* to attend the ſucceſſe of the truce, and orderly feaſting the commiſſioners, was not yet careleſſe of his great affairs, but preſent-

ly

ly withdrew his garrisons into the field, appointing a *Rendezvous* at *Mastrich*, & so gaue it out, that eyther hee would come before *Sluis*, or rayse the siege at *Sattingambus*, and so the Prince of *Orange* prepared accordingly: but on a sudden, *Spinola* brings his army to *Antwerpe*, and furnisheth himselfe with many Peeces of Ordnances, all which hee presently transports to *Bergen vp Zome*, with supposition to surprize the place: which by all likelihood he had done, if his expedition had bin six houres sooner. But such was the will of God, & fortune of the Inhabitants, that they had some intelligence of this stratagem, as I may call it. Wherupon the States to preuent the worst, the same day sent fiue companies into the Towne, whose approch made them all stand vpon their guard, & so they were prepared when the enemy came, who thus disappointed, grew suddenly enraged, and made a violent assault and batterie vpon the same.

But God be thanked (as you haue heard) *Bergen* was prouided, and they disappointed, to their great losse. Yet notwithstanding, they proceeded to the taking in of *Steenbergen*, a prettie Towne hard by, who had

had no preſent preparation againſt ſuch an Army, and ſo fairely yeelded to the firſt compoſition. Then they aſſaulted a Skonce vpon the Riuer, where they loſt many men eſpecially certaine *Iriſh* of the Lord of *Argiles* Regiment, whom the Letters wil haue imployed in this ſeruice, by way of introduction on the Theater of *Mus*, and ſo taught one of the hardeſt Leſſons at the firſt.

Since this, the Letters from *Zeland* makes mention of an Enterpriſe made by the Prince of *Orange*, who vnderſtanding how *Spinola's* Forces were ſeparated, went with certaine thouſands of old ſouldiors, vnto a large Heath, lying betweene *Antwerpe* and *Bergen vp Zome*, ouer which place *Spinola's* Waggons with prouiſion muſt of neceſſity paſſe. The Prince of *Orange* hearing, that moſt of his Waggons were not arriued at the Leaguer, and that 400. Waggons were comming ouer the Heath, made towards them, incompaſſed them round, not being very ſtrongly guarded, preſently yeelded to his mercy : And after ſome foure or fiue dayes, that the Enemies had layne before *Bergen vp Zome*, they within called a Coun-

cell,

cell, in which it was determined, that certaine choſen companies of *Engliſh* ſouldiers ſhould iſſue out of the Towne: which they very well accepted of, and indeed they were auncient well experienced ſouldiers, beſides they much deſirous, being exaſperated more againſt their Natiue Countreymen, in regard they came to beare Armes againſt them, & that they were all or moſt of the Popiſh Faction, or Popiſhly affected, after they were well armed, iſſued out, ſet onely vpon the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Quarters, ſlew very neere a thouſand of their newcome Gallants, with the loſſe of leſſe then a hundred of the Towne, the reſt retired ſafely into the Towne, being honorably entertained and royally rewarded by the Commanders and Magiſtrates of the Citie.

From the Palatinate the newes is, that all this threatning Cloud, of ouer-running and deuaſting the Countrey, of the beſieging of *Heidelberg*, and driuing of *Mansfield* out of the Field, is fairely ouerblowne: For Monſieur *Tilley* hath only giuen a Brauado to *Heidelberg*, and ſo marched forward to intercept *Brunſwicke* from going into *Bauaria*, or taking that way to refreſh his Army, the

the Letters alſo ſay, that the King of Bohemia is departed from them, and ſo opportunly went to *Sedan* to the Duke of Bolloigne, where he is ſafe and Honourably ſecured, according as the Counſell of Warre thought fitteſt for him, and his friends for many reaſons aduiſed him, and preſently vpon his arriuall there, the Duke of Bolloigne at the Kings intreaty hath ſent 6000. braue Horſe and Foot exceeding well Armed, and 8. Field pieces of Ordnance, for a further helpe vnto Count *Mansfield*.

And although report hath wonderfully runne away with an opinion of his Armies weaknes, yet is there no ſuch thing; as being inforced out of the Field, except you call wants, famine, and enduring extremities, enforcement: and ſo *Tilley* himſelfe could not long ſubſiſt there but is remoued, & may be glad of this occaſion to ſaue his Honour to riſe and follow *Brunſwicke*, and ſo if it be their fortunes to meet, and that *Brunſwicke* may holde him tacke within a manner halfe the Army, it will giue him great encouragement. Where is the weakneſſe? why did the Gentiles fume and rage? well, the Palatinate is now cleere, except thoſe former Garriſons; and the next newes I beleeue muſt come from further Countries, God turne all to the beſt.

The Letters which came from Strasborough and Franckford, to Amſterdam, aſſure vs that after the departure of Count *Mansfield* to refreſh his Army in Alſatia, they grew wanton with a little eaſe, and would needs be doing of ſomething, and ſo they ſet vpon two Imperiall townes *Multkeim* & *Vbermhiem*, in which were certaine Ieſuites and much Treaſure

brought thither, by reason of the strength of the place and instigation of the Iesuites, who without controuorsie proiected to haue this money for themselues; had they not beene disappointed by *Mansfields* Army, who searched these Townes so well after their surprise, that they found both the money and the Iesuites, whom they also threatned, till they promised by way of their ransomes a great deale more, with which presently furnished, they made themselues ready for a further march, and as it was rumoured euen quite backe againe toward *Limburch* or *Luxemburch*, belonging to the Archdukes: of which you shall know more heereafter. These Townes held out foure dayes before they were ouercome.

From *Switzerland* wee heare, that they of *Basill* are much displeased with the Spaniards proceedings amongst them, and their neighbours. For although the thirteene Cantons are in a manner diuided halfe Protestants, halfe Papists, yet doe they euer ioyne for the liberty of their Countrey, and so haue sent to their neighbours the Grizons assurance of their assistance both for men and money; and on the other side to *Geneua*, to renue former leagues, and to be auxiliary one to another in all cases of hostility, which they feare more and more to thicken vpon them, or else to what end should the Spaniards thus possesse the passages of the Alpes, if it were not to bring his Armies the freer out of *Millane?* and on the other side to goe the easier into the *Venetian* territories of *Histria* and

Friall,

Friall, if not to *Venice* it ſelfe.

From *Millane* we heare, that the Treaſure which was wont to come out of *Spaine* vnto *Genoa*, according to the couenants betweene the Counſell, and the Vndertakers for the payment of the Armies, and ſo to be returned at *Antwarp*, either in coyne or commodities, is tranſported another way, and not ſuffered to come ouer the Alpes, but through *Fraunce*: nor durſt they truſt it to Sea for feare of ſurpriſing either by the *Hollanders*, or thoſe of *Rochell*.

From *Venice* wee heare, that they renue their leagues with many Princes, and take a ſtrict order amongſt themſelues for preuenting of factions, and vſing deceit in giuing vp their Voyces in their great Councell Chamber, which being done by caſting their Bulls into boxes (according to their auncient cuſtome) there are new orders taken with the Senate, for going more exactly to worke then heretofore, and great liberty afforded to ſuch, as make a conſcience of Religion.

From *Rome* the Letters inſtruct vs thus farre, that whereas many Paſquils haue diſcouered as many abuſes in the Election of their Popes, as either the partiality of the Cardinals haue led them, or the corruption of the Conclaue haue choſen men beyond expectation, being many times vnworthy of ſuch high dignity: there is now a new Bull & Edict ſealed and ratified, not onely for the exact Election of the Pope, but for the auoiding of all corruption, partiality, and inconueniences amongſt the Cardinals themſelues; ſo that the whole manner of their

proceedings, is Printed and publiſhed in the Latine tongue, as agreed vpon by their beſt Notaries and Ciuilians, and publiſhed by the Authority of *Gregory* the 15. *Abolloyneſſe* now Pope, with a Catologie of all his Cardinals in their precedency, according as they are intereſted in the buſines.

From *Naples* wee are certified, that by reaſon of a Dearth and ſcarcity of Bread, many of the Nobles and Gentiles, natiues of that Kingdome, retired into the Countrey to their Mannors and Granges: which being done without leaue, the Vice-roy recall'd them, and demaunding, why they durſt attempt the infringing of the Edict? was anſwered with great diſpleaſure, ſo that much miſchiefe aroſe about it, and the whole Citty was in an vprore: which rumoured in the Countrey, had almoſt occaſioned a muteny, but all was very diſcreetly appeaſed, and the matter ſtayed for further burſting forth, yet were the Galleyes muſtered, and the Garriſons in euery place renued, and ſuperuiſed.

From *Meſſina* the report is, that all the Iſland of Sicilia, was in a confuſion vpon the paſſing by of the Hollanders into the botome of the Straights, and the Arches to Conſtantinople: For they ſeemed to be 60. Sayle at the leaſt in one Nauy: yet after that, they were worſe affrighted with the Pirats of Argier, who many times came very boldly on land, and in a manner dares iuſtifie their theeuery by trafficking with the Townes as Marchants.

From *Spaine* the Marchants aſſure vs, that my Lord *Digbies* entertainment was very great, and his wel-

welcome in euery place exceeded: They say that since the death of *Calderon*, reformation hath followed in the Court, and the very Iudicatures haue been narrowly looked into for corruption. Besides, there is as it were a new Counsell, so that the great affaires are committed to 10. speciall persons, and the common, dispatched by rhe whole body: There are also chosen new Grandes, who are publikely knowne by wearing of Golden Keyes: and it is generally rumored, that great summes of money are sent into the Low Countries to pay the Armies.

From *Brazill* and those Coastes, where that the Portingals, that come to Lisbone affirme, that such as haue the Sugar-mils in that Country, haue beene lately much annoyed by the Inhabitants, so that the Portingals haue beene constrained to take vp Armes, and goe further into the Countrey, whereby many Skirmishes haue chanced betweene them and the Sauages, yet haue their Mils nearer home thriued, and great store of Sugars haue beene sent into Europe by their meanes.

From *France* the report is, that the King hauing not taken in Mountalbon, is passed forward to Mount Pelier.

There be fiue principall Townes are proclaymed Traytors, namely, *Rochell*, *Mountalbon*, *Mismes*, *Chatres* and *Mompelier*, which hath occasioned the dispersing of diuers forces to ouerlooke their actions, and detaine the Countries in Obedience, as the Duke of *Hespernon*, and Monsieur *Soisons* lye about Rochell, *Memorancy* and *La Force* about Mountalbon, and the Kings running Army passing forward

to other places, ſo that the Inhabitants flye euery where from their dwellings, and will rather indure a willing baniſhment, then bee ſubiect to the Kings diſpleaſure, by occaſion whereof diuers Pamphlets, and ſinging Ballads are printed in *Paris*, both to iuſtifie the Kings proceedings, and to accuſe theſe Townes of Rebellion and Diſobedience.

There are alſo diuers Proclamations made for the reſtraining of Paſſengers, ſo that Gentlemen cannot trauaile through *France* ſo well, as they were wont, except Marchants, and ſuch as can giue an accompt of their Actions and buſines.

FINIS.